KNOX PROTESTS TO STOP SUIT

SAYS COURT CANNOT ENTERTAIN HARRIMAN PETITION.

Has Power Only to See That Its Original Decree in Northern Securities Case is Faithfully Observed-Mr. Evarts Says the Combination Is Stronger Than Ever, That the Company Is Only Trustee of Stock and Has No Right to Distribute It Pro Rata-Root Says Decree Is "Thou Shalt Not"-Decision ="xpected When Argument Ends To-day

T. PAUL, Minn., April 12.-The legal battle for control of the Northern Pacific Railroad began in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here this morning between the Hill-Morgan interests and E. H. Harriman. Judge W. H. Sanborn presided, and with him on the bench were Judge James M. Thayer of St. Louis, Judge William Vandeventer of Cheyenne and Judge William C. Hook of Leavenworth.

Judge Sanborn intimated, shortly after the opening of court, that the application for intervention might be based on the presumption that another holding corporation is about to be launched.

Messrs. Harriman and Winslow Pierce, in their petition, which they ask leave to file, object to the plan decided on by the directors of the Northern Securities Company for the dissolution of the company. That plan provides for the pro rata distribution of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock among the holders of Northern Securities stock. Messrs. Harriman and Pierce ask that they receive back the identical Northern Pacific stock which they essert they exchanged for Northern Securities stock. Under the dissolution plan they will get both Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock, but not enough to gire them control of either road; under their plan they would get enough Northern Pacific stock to give them control of that road, which is what they are after.

The first point raised was the right of Harriman and Pierce to intervene by filing the petition. If the court refuses to allow them to intervene, that will end this case. If the court allows them to file a petition, then the question will be on the petition itself and the plea they make in it.

Attorney Guthrie, for the intervenors, Harriman and Pierce, opened the session by asking leave to file their petition and requesting three hours for each side for argument, each side to have addresses by

Judge Sanborn asked the lawyer if he had been informed that the Government to-day, through Attorney-General Philander C. Knox, interposed a formal objection to the intervention of the Harriman interests in the case. Mr. Guthrie replied that he had not. The court then gave District Attorney C. C. Houpt an opportunity to present the Government's objection, which is as follows:

"I respectfully submit to the court that notice has been served upon me that Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce and the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will apply to the Judges of this court for leave to intervene in this cause and to proceed and be heard in respect of the execution of the final decree of this court, entered on April 9, 1903, as affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and

At 10 o'clock the court room was crowded to suffocation. Within the railing was the most notable group of eminent counsellors, railway financiers, executives and jurists ever gathered in St. Paul. The extreme importance of the action drew lawyers from many distant cities. Many of the wives of the attorneys and railway officials

were present also. The men who were the centre of interest were James J. Hill and Elihu Root, the latter the chief counsel for the Securities company. On the right of the court, as the plaintiff's counsel, sat the guardians of the Harriman interests. The counsellors were W. D. Guthrie of New York, R. S. Lovett of New York, Judge J. M. Baldwin of Omaha and Maxwell Evarts of Ohio. The opposing counsel were more numerous. Mr. Hill sat at the rear end of the table, facing the court. He followed every word with closest interest, and occa-sionally, when Mr. Harriman's counsel made some particularly sarcastic allusion

made some particularly sarcastic allusion to the merger operations, Mr. Hill's eyes would flash fire from under his shaggy brows, but that was the only evidence he gave of his deep concern.

Directly in front of him sat Elihu Root, Secretary of War under two Presidents. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia sat across the table. Near him was Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for J. P. Morgan. Associated with Mr. Root as counsel for the securities company were George B. Young, Frank B. Kellogg and C. A. Severance. C. W. Bunn was present as counsel for the Northern Pacific and M. D. Grover for the Great Northern. J. Hamilton Lewis was present as counsel for the Continental Securities Company to resist the application

present as counsel for the Continental Securities Company to resist the application of the Harriman interests on the grounds that the court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Evarts opened formally for the petitioners. After outlining the extent of the financial interests held by Mr. Harriman in behalf of the Oregon Short Line, Mr. Evarts sketched the history of the merger and the subsequent suit brought by the Government which resulted in a decision to the effect that the Northern Securities Company had violated the Sherman anti-trust act by holding stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway companies for the purpose of exercising a common control. The company was enjoined from voting its stock and from exercising any control or supervision of the two railways. voting its stock and from exercising any control or supervision of the two railways. A provision was made by the court whereby the Securities company had permission to restore its railway stocks to the original owners. The Supreme Court upheld the decision of the lower court, holding that the only way to cure the evil was to distribute the stock.

decision of the lower court, holding that the only way to cure the evil was to distribute the stock.

The Supreme Court, Mr. Evarts said, held that the Northern Securities Company had gained no title in the railway stocks and was only a holder, the title still being in the original holders. Up to this time the Harriman interests were represented officially by the Securities Company. Mr. Harriman was as much bound by the decree as if he had been individually made a party in it. At this time Mr. Harriman ceased to be represented by Mr. Morgan, who, with his associates, assumed a hostile attitude.

"We here learned for the first time," said Mr. Evarts, "that the Securities people intended to take a course which would continue the common control of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern even more strongly than before under the older combination. Under the circumstances we represented to the Securities interests that their proposed step was illegal. However, they went right on and the directors passed a resolution providing for a distribution of the assets of the ocmpany which would force us to take for each share of Securities

stock \$39 worth of Northern Pacific and \$30 worth of Great Northern. Under these circumstances we considered ourselves entitled, having an interest as trustees, to recover what had been put in and the differ-ence between that and what they offered This difference amounts to more than

us. This difference amounts to more than \$1,000,000 in interest per annum. Therefore we determined to petition for permission to intervene."

Passing to the results of the decision and the decree of the court, Mr. Evarts declared that the combination was on a stronger tooting than ever before. To stronger footing than ever before. To suppress it it was essential to wholly dis-tribute the stock and set the situation back exactly where there would develop a pos-

should not be forced to go into a combination which we believe to be a violation of an act of corress. We are saking to: bination which we believe to be a violation of an act of Congress. We are asking for the return of that which belongs to us. There was one specific act ordered by the decree—the return of the same stock held by the original holders. What is it that the Northern Securities Company plans to do? Why, to return the stock pro-rata. Now, this is not the one particular specified thing the company is permitted to do under he decree.

Supposing a parallel case, Mr. Evarts made a strong point.

"Suppose Mr. Morgan had held all the Northern Pacific stock, and this decrease should come along. Then Mr. Morgan would say to Mr. Hill: 'I will take half of what you put in and half of what I put in, and you will take half of what you put in and half of what I put in.' Would not the be a much stronger common control than that which existed before? Is there any difference between this and what is being attempted, excepting as to individuals?"

Pointing to a copy of the decree in his hand, Mr. Evarts declared:

"There is what is permitted, and here is what is proposed. Now we come to our interests. We deposited our Northern Pacific stock with the Securities company, not supposing it was illegal. We are now, however, apparently being compelled to become parties in a combination as much a violation as the other." Supposing a parallel case, Mr. Evarts

violation as the other Mr. Evarts asserted that although the Northern Securities Company was really only a bailee of the stock held, it was seek-

only a balise of the stock held, it was seeking to distribute the stock under the theory that it had a title in it.

Elihu Root followed for the defendant company, Mr. Root speaks most of the time in a conversational tone, but what lock of power there may be in his style of delivery in reade up in the terraness and delivery is made up in the terseness and force of his language. Mr. Root declared that the other side was

Mr. Root declared that the other side was asking for permission to intervene so that it might secure the execution of a decree.

"We, the defendants, say that neither in the general rules of practice nor in the decree of the court, nor in the statutes, is there to be found any warrant for this proposed intervention. It is difficult to discuss before a court which made this decree the intentions of the decree itself, but I wish to call attention to the purely negative character of the relief afforded by it. This decree found two facts and then proceeded to set forth five distinct directions which were purely negative in their character.

their character.

"This decree is limited to Thou shalt "This decree is limited to Thou shalt not.' So long as the defendants refrain from doing what your Honors have specifically commanded shall not be done, what further execution of the decree can what further execution of the decree can be a supplied to th be asked for? There are five things which your Honors say shall not be done and we stand on that decree as having provided

we stand on that decree as having provided all that was necessary to do.

"Your honors are asked to return to the petitioners \$78,000,000 of Northern Pacific stock, which is a majority of the stock of that company. You are asked to put into the hands of the Union Pacific and the Short Line the absolute control of the Northern Pacific, a parallel and competing line. Why, the whole Northern Security scheme was formed to prevent that very nurpose.

Supreme Court of the United States, and for such other or further or different order or relief as to the court may seem fit.

"The United States neither admits nor denies the allegations of the petition, but objects to the proposed intervention. This case was heard by this court on bill, snawer and testimony, and a final decree was entered enjoining the defendants as therein recited. Upon appeal by the defendants to the Supreme Court of the United States the decree of this court was affirmed in every particular, the effect of which was to end and close the case. The United States stands on the decree as affirmed and submits that the court is only concerned to see that it is faithfully observed by the defendants according to its terms."

In the United States and that Beavers usually political friends and that Beavers usually companys and the Northern Securities Company and did not preport asys that with regard to many of the offices in this list no Member of Congress or any prominent political, the offices in this list no Member of Congress or any prominent political, the offices in this list no Member of Congress or any prominent political, the offices in this list no Member of Congress or any prominent political, the following the statements of the case, the formation and quoted the statements of the statements of the case, the formation and quoted the statements of the case, the formation and quoted the statements of the case of the merits of the offices in this list no Member of Congress or any prominent political, the following the proposed statements of the case, the formation and the offices in this list no Member of the offices in this list no Member of the offices in this list no Member of the offices in thi curities Company, creates a stronger com-bination of railroad interests in restraint of trade that the United States court is

of trade that the United States court is now trying to break up. J. J. Hill stood throughout the arguments. He was nervous and irritable and appeared to have reached the conclusion that he had a very poor case. It was only when the court announced an adjournment until to-morrow morning that he regained his

The arguments of Lovett had come like a combshell. Points were raised that had bombshell. Points were raised that had not been anticipated. One and one-half horse have been allotted to-morrow morning for the conclusion of the case, and a de-cision is expected from the bench.

STREET SOLD U. P. ON KNOX'S APPEARANCE The understanding of Attorney-General Knox's appearance in the Northern Securities case in St. Paul among interests here represented in the proceedings on the Union Pacific side is that this action is purely technical. Notice of the suit was served on Attorney-General Knox by the Harriman attorneys and his appearance by letter to the District Attorney at St. Paul is taken to mean that he will take no part in the suit to intervene but simply desires that the Supreme Court's decision

the news of the intervention of Attorney-General Knox reached the Stock Exchange General Knox reached the Stock Exchange here in many different forms, but was immediately construed as unfavorable to Union Pacific although Union Pacific representatives denied that. The news reached the floor about ten minutes before the closing and Union Pacific fell from about 88½ to 85¾, rallying at the close to 86¾. It sold as high as 89¾ earlier in the day.

PRODDING TURKEY.

Minister Leishman Demands the Capture

of the Rev. Mr. Laboree's Murderer. WASHINGTON, April 12.-The State Department has been informed by Mr. Leishman, the United States Minister to Turkey, that he has requested the Ottoman Government to exert every possible means to prevent an asylum being given in Turkey to the murderer of the Rev. Benjamin W. Laboree, Jr., the American missionary who was killed in Persia by a fanatic. Mr. Leishman has also conferred with some of his colleagues informally, for the purpose of securing similar action on their part.

Manchurian Consuls Reassigned.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-United States Minister Conger has informed the State Department of the following assignments of United States Consuls recently appointed to posts in Manchuria, who are prevented from filling those places at this time because of the war: F. T. Cheshire, appointed to Mukden, is assigned to the legation at Pekin; James F. Davidson, appointed to Antung, is assigned to Shanghai, and E. V. Morgan, appointed to Dalny, will probably be assigned to Chefoo when he reaches the Orient.

WASHINGTON, April 12,-The training ship Topeka has arrived at Tompkinsville the collier Abarenda at Newport News and the gunboat Don Juan de Austria at Guantanamo. The gunboat Isla de Cuba has sailed from Aden for Suez, the supply ship sailed from Aden for Suez, the supply snip Supply from San Francisco for Honolulu, Midway Island and Guam; the flagship Rainbow from Cavite for Hong Kong, and the collier Lebanon from Baltimore for Santo Domingo City.

CONGRESSMEN NOT GUILTY.

COMMITTEE EXCUSES MEMBERS AND RAPS BRISTOW.

Postal Charges Explained-Representatives Regulated Their Conduct According to "the Principles of Natural Morality"-Censure by the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 12.- The report of he committee appointed by the House to investigate the "charges against members" made in the documents transmitted to the committee by the Post Office Department was presented to the House to-day by Chairman McCall. It is intended as a complete exoneration of all the members of the House who were mentioned in that document, and it is the unanimous report of the committee.

A supplemental report is presented by the Democratic members of the committee, in which in addition to the inferential condemnation by the unanimous report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow for his unwarranted statements connecting members with the postal scandals that official is severely condemned for causing the illegal increase of allowances at the post offices at Erie and Kingman, Kan. It also blames the post office inspectors under Mr. Bristow for lack of vigilance in their work, which is responsible, in the opinion of the minority, for much of the postal scandals.

Taking up first the three instances referred to in the charges where members of Congress owning buildings leased them to the Government for post offices, the committee disposed of them without prejudice to these members

In the cases of Representative Lilley of Connecticut, who leased a sub-station at Winsted, and of Representative Wadsworth of New York, who leased the building at Geneseo, the report exonerates them describing the circumstances under which the leases were made and then say-

Neither of the members was a lawyer and they shared that ignorance, which is probably universal, and quite general inside the legal profession, concerning the great mass of statutes of the United States. In the absence of knowledge of the artificial standard created by act of Congress they could only regulate their conduct according to correct ideas and the principles of natural

"But those ideas and principles would lead them to permit the Government to retain the premises it had so long occupied, especially when its appointed agents had determined it was for the interests of the Government to retain them. Without reference to the statute and purely as a question of what was public spirited and right to be done, no other decision could have been made.

Coming to the matter of allowances for certain third and fourth class offices the report says that the Bristow list is of the slightest significance. The bare fact that there have been reductions in allowances meant nothing, for in more than nine-tenths of the offices the allowances were warranted at the time they were made.

Again quoting Mr. Bristow's statement

Again quoting Mr. Bristow's statement in his original report that millions had been appropriated and had been used by G. W. Beavers largely as an official perquisite for the benefit of personal and political friends and that Beavers usually complied with the request of Members of Congress or any prominent politician, regardless of the merits of the case, the

tance in all the list where a member of Congress did more than refer the request of a postmaster for clerk hire to the Post Office Department or to recommend that a Office Department or to recommend that a request for clerk hire be granted, or that showed that any member made any recommendation upon anyother belief than that the executive officer would do what, upon investigation, the law and the circumstances would justify. The secret rule by which the department made allowances for clerk hire is condemned because its application for any length of time would be sure to engender favoritism and, ultimately, corrup-

In view of the fact that the transactions mentioned in the list include 5,000 post offices where rent allowances were made, the report finds there is an exceedingly small percent-age of cases in which members appear to have made any recommendations. Few have made any recommendations. Few specific instances are given in regard to the post office rentals in which Congressmen were said to be concerned. One of these is the Dunkirk, N. Y., matter, in which Judge Hooker, formerly a member of Congress, and Representative Vreeland, were interested. Of this it says:

"The Government agreed to pay a sum apparently much in excess of what should have been paid at an office of that character—certainly if reference is had to the amount.

certainly if reference is had to the amount certainly it reference is had to the amount it was paying before the present arrangement was made. In that case the Representative from the district took little part and such recommendations as he had made related to the location."

The omission from the Bristow report

of the correspondence in the Denson, Iowa, and Manhattan, Kansas, cases, which would have completely exonerated Representatives Conner and Calderhead from any wrongdoing, is declared by the report

to be inexcusable.

In conclusion the report says: "The committee feel constrained to add that in their opinion it would be well to make as formal as may be and to restrain within the narrowest possible limits the action of members in connection with post offices and the details of other executive matters, and that the severance of members from work of that character would augment the efficiency of the House of Representa-

"In conclusion, the committee would direct attention to the fact that this in-quiry has come upon the House suddenly and without any notice to its members. and without any notice to its members. Their correspondence has been brought to the light with that department of the Government with which their relations Government with which their relations are most intimate. In no instance is it likely that they expected the letters which they wrote would be published. These letters were written under a great variety of circumstances, in haste, and some doubtless by the private secretary of a member; some of them formal and some of a

less by the private secretary of a member; some of them formal and some of a personal nature.

"It is to the credit of the membership of the House that correspondence of this character thus collected together should contain so little of an unfavorable character. Undoubtedly there are letters which were carelessly written. The action in some cases was not well considered. The statement found in some instances in letters from the executive officer that what was done as a favor to the member. what was done as a favor to the member, might well have been resented. But there is nothing in any of the cases considered that reflects upon the integrity of the membership of the House of Representatives."

The view of the minority goes further The view of the minority goes further than the main report in its strictures upon Mr. Bristow for his course in the matter of the increases in clerk hire at Kingman and Erie, Kan., which upon his recommendation, were fixed far in excess of the legal limit. It also condemns Mr. Bristow and his force of inspectors for the existence of the postal scandals. If the army of inspectors under his control, it says, had been a second man and been

vigilant body directed by a vigilant commander, the service would have escaped many of the scandals with which it had recently been tainted. They should have been able to prevent many of the abuses mentioned in the Bristow report, among them the "wanton destruction of ink," excessive and unnecessary shipment of ink to various post offices and the illegal use of penalty labels. The report also says "that 65,000 ink pads were of inferior grade"; that various offices had received excessive quantities of pads, ink and other supplies; that the "Department was bulling the twine market and storing twine," that the bureau of supplies was criminally extravagant and that the public funds were being wasted

of supplies was criminally extravagant and that the public funds were being wasted in purchasing inferior manifold books.

"Attending strictly to business," the report concludes, "they should have discovered that the Post Office Department was being used to violate the revenue laws; well directed, they should have arrested and prosecuted those who were using the mails for 'fraudulient schemes, popularly known as get-rich-quick concerns'; without working more than eight hours a day they could have prevented or discovered and punished nearly every fraud and wrong mentioned in Mr. Bristow's October report. The business of this department is to watch and guard all other departments of the postal service. Its chief merit must be found, not in the result of special investigations of demoralizations that have become so great as to challenge general public attention, but rather in the exercise of a vigilance that will prevent wrongdoing."

Both reports were read in the House and without debate were placed upon the calendar. They may be called up for con-sideration at any time, as the matter is privileged.

Mr. Mcrgan asked that the bill be laid over until Thursday in order to give Senators an opportunity to read the majority and minority reports. He remarked that there was much information needed by the Senate from the departments and intimated that the debate would be greatly prolonged if the debate would be greatly prolonged in the information were not forthcoming. One of the matters upon which he wanted light was a report on the negotiations between the Department of Justice and the New Panama Canal Company.

Mr. Kittredge of South Dakota objected to the request of Mr. Morgan and gave notice that he would call the bill up to-

morrow.
"All right," remarked Mr. Morgan, settling back as though a fight was definitely

determined upon.

TELLER AND HOPKINS IN A SPAT. Senators Exchange Compliments Over a

Letter From the Late Gen. Thomas. WASHINGTON, April 12.-Senators Teller and Hopkins became involved in a sharp dispute in the Senate to-day over a letter written by the late Gen. H. H. Thomas, who was removed from the office of Appraiser of the Port of Chicago. Mr. Teller read part of the letter, in which Gen. Thomas charged the Secretary of the Treas-

ury with violation of the Civil Service law The letter made some severe reflections upon Senator Hopkins, but Mr. Teller did not read that part. This, Mr. Hopkins, who had just entered the Senate chamber, evidently did not know, for he sharply interrupted Mr. Teller and declared that Gen. Thomas's letter was an unjust reflection upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

"I knew Gen, Thomas and have his letter here," remarked Mr. Teller, shortly, "and I would believe him as quickly as I would the Senator from Illinois.'

"Oh, I suppose the Senator would believe

"Oh, I suppose the Senator would believe anything coming from the slums or anywhere else, to carry his point," was Mr. Hopkins's rejoinder.

"I guess the Senator's connection with the case in point is something that he is not proud of," said Mr. Teller.

This increased Mr. Hopkins's anger, and he replied: "If the Senator's connection with the Departments were as clean as mine he would have occasion to be proud."

with the Departments were as clean as mine he would have occasion to be proud."

"That is a gratuitous insult, Mr. Presi-dent," said Mr. Teller with flushed face, "Until the Senator from Illinois learns the manners that are observed in this body shall decline to be interrupted further y him. When the Senator speaks of the I shall decime to be interrupted further by him. When the Senator speaks of the slums he is simply degrading himself. I knew Gen. Thomas well and his character was as good as that of the Senator from Illinois, and I am not depreciating that, either. If the Senator had been here when I read the letter, or had taken the trouble to find out what I said, he would not have

been led into the mistake he has made."

Mr. Hopkins replied, with forced calmness, that he had served eighteen years in public life and had always observed the rules of politeness. He insisted that he was entirely familiar with the letter, and was surprised that a Senator of Mr. Teller's

eminence should read it and accept it as showing that the Secretary of the Treasury was a violator of law. Mr. Teller replied, more quietly, that the Secretary of the Treasury owed it to himself to take cognizance of the charge.

NO POSTAL INQUIRY.

Senate Votes Down Mr. Teller's Amendment After Sharp Debate.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-When the Senate took up the Post Office Appropriation bill to-day Mr. Teller offered an amendment providing for a postal investigation by a

commission of five Senators.

Mr. Teller pointed out that his amendment removed the objection made by Mr. Allison and others that the Senate should not abdicate its authority to the House The form of his amendment followed the precedent of 100 years, and he denied the statement that specific charges must be made before an investigation can be

Mr. Aldrich-The precedents for the 100 years that the Senator is talking about were just the other way. Specific charges have always been made.

Mr. Teller-Oh! my word is as good as the Senator's. If the Senator does not know that charges of corruption are made against the Post Office Department he has not read his party press nor the debates in the other branch of Congress. I have just seen in a great Republican paper the just seen in a great Republican paper the charge that more than 100 Senators and members have been caught in Bristow's trap. I know this amendment will be voted down or laid on the table, because the majority here is determined not to permit an investigation, and will not allow it under any pretence.

Mr. Aldrich—I wish to deny the statement that this side is opposed to making

Mr. Aldrich—I wish to deny the state-ment that this side is opposed to making an investigation of any charges. No such statement has been made before. Mr. Teller—Then I make it now. The Republican side of this chamber does not order an investigation because it fears more corruption will be discovered that will have an effect on the next Presidential

election.

Mr. Lodge—In our own time, in our own way, when we think it is proper to do so, we shall provide for an investigation. We do not propose to add this to an appropriation bill. I, therefore, move to lay the amendment on the table.

A roll call was ordered on demand of

amendment on the table.

A roll call was ordered on demand of Messrs. Teller and Gorman. The vote stood: Ayes, 35; noes, 15. So the amendment was laid on the table.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was passed without further amendment, and the Panama Canal Zone Government bill was taken up. was taken up.

Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 12 .- These navy orders have WABRINGTON, April 12.—These navy orders have been issued:
Commander E. B. Underwood, from command of the Wheeling to command the Adams.
Commander C. E. Fox, from command of the Adams to command the Wheeling.
Lieutenant-Commander L. J. Clark, from the Alabama, April 23, 1904, to home and wait orders.
Lieutenant-Commander W. R. Shoemaker from Naval Academy, to the Alabama as navigator.
Lieuts. G. L. P. Stone and W. H. Standley, to Tutuila, Samoa.

Tutulla, Samoa.
Lieut. C. T. Jewell, from Washington to the Olympia as aid on staff of Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell. Jewell.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Devries, resignation accepted.
Passed Assistant Paymaster I. T. Hagner, from the Adams and wait orders.



That Slightly "Concave" Line

It has taken the combined skill of our best designers and tailors to obtain that slightly "Concave" line in this shoulder of ours. The grace and height and breadth of it is the result of the most skilful tailoring and modelling by hand. Every garment is the work of a best craftsman. Unlike the ordinary shoulder, which soon stretches and droops and causes the garment to lose its shape, our "Concave" Shoulder will retain its shape always. Our "Closefitting" Collar is another important feature which we have put into all

\$25 Suits and Overcoats.

Sack Suits in all the new single and double-breasted models, in plats

English Walking Suits in quiet tone worsteds-\$25. Medium length overcoats of black and Oxford, unfinished worsteds and vicunas, slik lined throughout, to edge of lapels—\$25. Topcoats in the short box model of plain tan coverts and coverts with

indistinct patterns, silk lined—\$25.
Paletots and paddocks, form-fitting to waist-line, with full, long graceful skirts of the fashionable gray coverts-\$25.

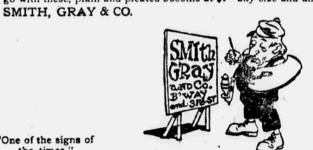
Spring Suits and Overcoats, \$15 to \$35.

WM. VOGEL & SON.

Broadway,

Houston St.

HILE we still have a good line of double-breasted Suits with knee trousers nearly all the boys who come in nowadays want the NORFOLK SUITA with bloomer trousers. It is the most picturesque as it is the most popular style to-day for boys from 6 to 16 years. Both NORFOLK SUITS with long trousers, for boys from 15 to 19 years, and the "Meserole" Suit with peg-top trousers in large variety of patterns, are "all to the mustard." A swagger lot of shirts to go with these, plain and pleated bosoms at \$1- any size and any sleeve length.



"One of the signs of the times

RED CROSS ACCUSERS BACK DOWN. asked Mr. Smith

Withdraw the Charges Against W. P.

Phillips and S. M. Jarvis.

Washington, April 12.—The first meeting of Senator Proctor's committee to investigate the affairs of the Red Cross Society was held to-day. Arrangements were were compared to the committee to the work of the committee to the books on Thursday at the Capitol, when they will be examined by an expert accountant selected by the committee I. was held to-day. Arrangements were

made for the examination of witnesses and the record of charges was put in shape. The remonstrants have filed an amendment to thir original charges by which they exonerate Walter P. Phillips and Samuel M. Jarvis of any blame in connection with the collection in New York of \$12,000 for Galveston relief. It was alleged that Jarvis, Phillips and W. W. Howard were appointed to solicit funds and that the sum was collected and not turned over to the Red Cross. Phillips threatened each of the remonstrants with a libel suit unless the charge made against him was retracted. In addition to the withdrawal of these charges in so far as they refer to Jarvis and Phillips, in so far as they refer to Jarvis and Philips, Gen. John M. Wilson, Hillary A. Herbert, Admiral Van Reypen, B. H. Warner, John W. Foster and Simon Wolf have written personal letters to Mr. Phillips, disclaiming the accusation, which, it is explained, was put in the remonstrants' document by their attorney without their consent.

their attorney without their consent.

Strong efforts were made at to-day's open session of the investigating committee to prevent an investigation of the affairs of the society beyond the acts of the present corporate body. Notwithstanding the support given Miss Barton's friends by Representative William Alden Smith, one of the committee of inquiry, the efforts practically

The question of an examination of Miss Clara Barton's accounts was discussed. Thomas S. Hopkins, counsel for the society, insisted that the accounts should not be insisted that the accounts should not be examined by an expert accountant, nor by the remonstrants, unless Miss Barton was present to explain what certain entries meant. Gen. Ainsworth wanted to know if it was admitted that the accounts would not speak for themselves, and L. A. Stebbins, one of the Red Cross attorneys, admitted that they probably would not Scenter. that they probably would not. Senator Proctor remarked that the accounts them-selves would present facts and it was facts and not an argument as to those facts that the committee wanted.

B. H. Warner made a statement of his

B. H. warner made a statement of his position. He was asked to name an instance of bad management and mentioned the collection of \$12,000 in New York which was not received by the Red Cross. He thought that something more than ordinary carelessness or laxity was the matter with the Red Cross.

Mr. Smith made a long statement of his statement of his statement of the insurer and provided

attitude toward the inquiry and remarked that he hoped the remonstrants were not passing over a pot of black paint for the passing over a pot of black paint for the committee to go out and scourge every-body who would be found a little neglectful of duty. "I am not out to blacken any-body's character," he added, "and I would not sit here five minutes with that purpose in view." He renewed a suggestion made earlier in the hearing that the organization should start out with clean healer and tion should start out with clean books and a clean record, and thought that the remon-strants might aid in doing this rather "than strants might aid in doing this rather "than to detract and depreciate it in the public esteem by a system of mud throwing that can have no other object than to soil the whitened garments, at least in the public mind, of charity."

Mr. Herbert thought the society had lost the confidence of the public and said there had been no proper accounts rendered anywhere.

anywhere.
"Do you hope for a reunited Red Cross?"



countant selected by the committee. It was also decided to have no one present but the committee.

An Interview Between a Patient and the Physician at the Oppenheimer Institute.

PART III.

Patient-I am the only member of my family who drinks to excess. All the rest can take an occasional drink and leave it alone at other times.

Physician-Remember that every individual differs from every other indi-vidual. He has his own conformity of parts, his own idiosyncrasies, and his own susceptibilities. If your nervous system is constructed in a manner susceptible to stimulants you become readily addicted, while your more fortunate brothers, who may not be suscepti-ble, are able to control themselves indefinitely. Ninety-five per cent. of people, however, who use stimulants at all sooner or later use to excess and find themselves ultimately addicted.

Patient-I can always tell when my attacks of drink are coming on; my family has also observed it.

Physician-In the periodic drinker there is a period of restlessness or irri-tability preceding the indulgence. This is called the premonitory stage and is but one of the manifestations of the disease, Inebriety. There are two other stages—viz., the stage of indulgence and the stage of abstinence. The three stages combined constitute a complete

Patient-My attacks are coming closer

together and harder. Physician—This is to be expected; for, each time the individual drinks, his system sustains a shock from the debauch and renders it more susceptible to a recurrence of them. They usually continue to come closer, and the ultimate result is a steady drinker or dipsomaniac.

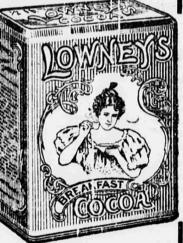
Patient-You remove the craving, Doctor, and I will do the rest.

Physician-The question you ask is evidence that you recognize a condition prompting you to drink. You are right; it is a disturbance that stimulants relieve—hence your unwilling in-dulgence. Probably your friends consider it a vice or crime on your part. They may never have felt the craving you feel for stimulants. Do not mind their censures, but have the physical demand removed by treatment and prove to your friends that it is not a

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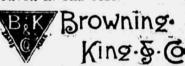


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